

400 SEEK COUPLE LOST IN FOREST

J. H. Dennison and Wife,
of Boston, Missing
Three Days.

WOMAN'S BROTHER
OFFERS \$1,000 REWARD

Bay State Governor Asks
New Hampshire Ex-
ecutive to Aid.

Colebrook, N. H., Sept. 23.—Every man in Dixville Notch, near here, all the workers on Henry S. Hale's twenty farms at Dixville Notch, and the entire force of employees of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company and the International Paper Company are beating the woods for twenty miles around tonight.

Somewhere in the forest, which stretches away to the north for miles, unbroken and virgin, are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dennison, of Boston, or their bodies. They have been lost since Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Dennison is a former Assistant District Attorney of Boston. He and his wife came to Dixville Notch on September 1. On Wednesday afternoon they were seen strolling from their hotel, the Balsams, toward the woods. Since then the forest has swallowed them utterly.

Telegram Reveals Absence.

The man and his wife had been gone twenty-four hours before they were missed. It was the arrival of a telegram which led to the discovery that their bodies had not been seen in the night before. Their maid had supposed they had spent the night with friends who have a camp at Millsfield, four miles away. They had not been seen there.

At Dixville Notch a search party was immediately organized. By that time it had grown dark, but the men obtained gasoline torches from the hotel. All night long they beat the woods, sweeping in a long straight line through the darkness. At dawn they returned, soaked with dew, and torn by brambles. They had found no sign of the missing couple.

By this time the whole countryside had been notified, and a still larger party gathered at the hotel. The owners of the lumber and paper mills closed their plants and brought their entire operating forces to aid in the search. Henry S. Hale's string of dairy farms were also stripped of men. The whole body plunged into the woods and all day long tramped their depths, shooting and firing guns. They returned at nightfall without a single trace of Mr. and Mrs. Dennison.

Four Hundred in New Search.

This morning they started out again, now four hundred strong, intending to spend the night in search. They have dragged the nearby lakes and streams without result, and are penetrating deeper and deeper into the forest. Until late tonight they had found nothing.

Daniel H. Coakley, brother of Mrs. Dennison, arrived here, and at once offered \$1,000 reward to any one who should find either of the missing couple. Governor McCall of Massachusetts has also wired to Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire asking that everything possible be done to find them.

There are berries aplenty in the woods at this time of year. Those who know Mr. Dennison best take a gloomy outlook of the situation. They say that the man had had experience in the woods and could not have remained lost for three days.

8-HOUR LAW JUST, WILSON ASSERTS

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to accommodate a difference between some of the employees of the American railways and the executives of the American railways, and the distressing thing discovered was that on the one hand there was unlimited suspicion and distrust of the other side, and that that suspicion and distrust was returned by the other side in full measure. The executives did not believe in the sincerity of the men, and the men did not believe in the sincerity and fairness of the executives, and while arbitration was being discussed I had this said thought that arbitration is a word associated with the dealings of hostile interests. It is an alternative of war.

"There ought to be no such thing as the contemplation of hostility as between men whose interests are the same and who should cooperate together. And, therefore, it came upon me with a

force that it had never had before that the real problem of capital and labor was to bring the two sides to understand and believe in one another.

Didn't Realize Seriousness.

"I did not realize until I held those conferences just how far apart they were in that particular and indispensable part of our national life, the transportation of the country, and when I did realize it I saw that there was a great task that was worth any man's while ahead of us to bring the minds of the country together, to see that men understood one another, to see that they had some assurance that they were speaking the truth to one another, I never had franker conferences in my life than I had with the representatives of the two sides.

"You know that when the public began to notice this controversy it had already been going on for some time. I had been watching it with great anxiety, and when it became evident that an accommodation was not going to be reached I thought it my duty to try my hand at the difficult task of accommodation, because I knew how much was involved, not only in the immediate effects of a great strike such as was threatened, but also in the ultimate effects of the strike on the national life. I had been watching it with great anxiety, and when it became evident that an accommodation was not going to be reached I thought it my duty to try my hand at the difficult task of accommodation, because I knew how much was involved, not only in the immediate effects of a great strike such as was threatened, but also in the ultimate effects of the strike on the national life.

Controversy Simple.

"Before I consulted with them I, of course, made myself acquainted with the points at controversy, and I learned that they were very simple indeed—that the men demanded an eight-hour day and that, in order to make the eight-hour day work, they demanded that the railroad pay them one-half more for overtime than they paid them for the time in the regular day, the men alleging that that was the only way in which they could obtain a genuine eight-hour day, by making the railroad pay more for the time beyond the eight hours than they paid for the time within the eight hours.

"I saw at once that there was one part of this that was arbitrable, but that in my opinion there was another part that was not arbitrable. I do not regard the question of the principle of the eight-hour day as arbitrable.

"The first thing I told both sides before I requested their opinion was that I stood for the eight-hour day. I received no suggestion of any kind from either side as to what the basis of settlement was to be, except that the railroad executives did suggest that Congress give them some sort of assurance that if the eight-hour day went into operation they would get increased rates for the carriage of their freight. I pointed out to them that it was impossible to tell whether they would need increased rates for the carriage of their freight.

Asked Roads to Prove.

"I said to those gentlemen on both sides at the very beginning: 'The eight-hour day ought to be conceded.' But they said: 'Tell me an impossible sum of money.' 'How do you know how much it will cost you?'

"You remember there was a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was known as the 80-cent gas case, where, by legislation in the State of New York, 80 cents was established as the charge for the unit of the supply of gas, and the law was contested upon the ground that it was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. And when the appeal reached the Supreme Court of the United States it said: 'Nobody can tell until you try to manufacture gas at 80 cents whether it is confiscatory or not. Go ahead and manufacture gas and sell it for 80 cents, and then, if it proves impossible to conduct your business upon that charge, come back and discuss with us the confiscatory character of this act.'

"And it may be remarked in passing that the company never went back to discuss it.

"I said to the railroad executives: 'You are asking that the result of the eight-hour day be predicted and the prediction be arbitrated. You are asking for an arbitration of a conjecture, of an opinion, of a forecast of the figures of experts based upon an entirely different experience, and if you were to ask me personally to arbitrate such a question, I would say I am not competent to arbitrate it. The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight-hour day, not because the men demand it, but because it is right, and let me get authority from Congress to appoint a commission of as impartial a nature as I can choose to observe the results and report upon the results in order that justice may in the event be done the railroad in respect of the cost of the experiment.'

One Side Rejected Proposal.

"That was the proposal which they rejected and which Congress put into law, a proposal which I made to them before I conferred with it, which I urged upon them at every conference and which, when the one side rejected and the other side accepted, I went to Congress and asked Congress to enact.

"I did not ask either side whether it suited them, and I requested my friends in Congress not to ask either side whether it suited them. I learned before the controversy began, so far as I was concerned in it, that the whole temper of the legislative body of the United States was in favor of the eight-hour day.

"When I carried it to Congress some very interesting things happened. In the House of Representatives the plan was passed, was sanctioned, by a vote which included, I am told, about seventy Republicans as against fifty-four Republicans, and in the Senate I am informed that the Republican members of the Senate held a conference in which they determined to put no obstacle in the

way of the passage of the bill. Now, this was because the proposal was reasonable and was based upon right.

Government Supreme.

"The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself, to see that no body of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society, and the problem which Congress, because of the lateness of the season, has for a few months postponed, is this problem: 'By what means are we going to oblige persons who come to a controversy like this to admit the public into the partnership by which the thing is discussed and decided? That is not an easy problem. A great many different methods have been proposed, and one of the reasons why Congress thought it necessary to postpone the decision for a few months was that there were so

many honest differences of opinion, not as to the object, but as to the method. 'When men say, 'We must not permit any organization to neglect the interests of society,' I say 'Amen,' but what I want to sit down and discuss with you is, 'How are we going to prevent it?'

"The only thing worth talking about in politics or any other sphere is the constructive idea. 'How are you going to do it?' We all know, or, at any rate, we pretend to know, what we ought to do, but we do not all know how to do it, and the very difficult question which the American people is now faced to face with, and which they are going to settle, is this: 'How are we going to organize our participation as a partner in the settlement of disputes between capital and labor, which interrupt the life of the nation?' I invite all subscribers to suggest a method.

"I laid a programme before Congress

by which, at any rate, a beginning might be made in that direction, and that programme is going to be proceeded with. It is no fun talking unless you can expect to do something. The only test that ever comes into affairs for a man with red blood in his veins is the test that comes when he is put to it to think out a difficult thing and do it."

AUSTRIANS REPULSED ON CARSO PLATEAU

Rome, Sept. 23.—On the Carso plateau, over which the Italians are attempting to advance in the direction of Trieste, a heavy attack was made last night by the Austrians. They penetrated Italian trenches, the War Office announced today, but subsequently were driven out. The statement says: "On the Carso plateau last night the

enemy made an attack in force on Hill 208, south of Novavas, the principal point in the line we occupied recently. Small detachments succeeded in breaking into some of our trenches, from which they were driven out promptly.

"At dawn the enemy renewed his efforts against the same positions, launching at the same time an attack on Hill 144, northeast of Monfalcone. Everywhere he was repulsed decisively. The violence of the attacks, which cost the enemy very dearly, demonstrates the importance attached by him to possession of these two hills, which, however, are strongly held by our troops."

THROUGH TO ENROLL AT N. Y. U. TO-MORROW

Large Number of Applications
Received from Students.

New York University to-morrow will register the freshman class. A large number of prospective students is expected to report at the gymnasium to enroll for courses at the heights division of the university. Applications

have been received in large numbers from all the city high schools and from secondary institutions throughout the country. From Maine to Texas men have written for applications.

To-morrow the new acting dean, Marshall S. Brown, will take office in place of Dean Archibald L. Bouton, of the College of Arts and Pure Sciences. Dean Bouton obtained a leave of absence for one year to pursue special work in English literature at Harvard University, and Brown, head of the department of history and government, was chosen to fill the place for the year.

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Many copies of Paris models are included in this collection of distinctive Suits in rich Velour Cloths, Bolivia Cloths, Broadcloths, Satins and Chiffon Plushes, with collars and trimmings of luxurious furs.

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For stylish stout figures, especially designed models finely tailored of Broadcloth, Whipcords and Velour Cloths; many effectively trimmed with the fashionable furs.

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Magnificent garments, copies of the latest foreign models, fashioned of Bolivia Cloths, Velour Cloths, Bright Cloth, silk Velour, Chiffon Velvets and Plushes. Many lavishly trimmed with the fine furs. Gorgeous linings add to their elegance.

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